17 (10)

AUTHORS: Zherebchenko, P. G., Krasnykh, I. G., SOV/20-129-6-63/69

Lebkova, N. P., Yarmonenko, S. P.

TITLE: The Influence of Local Asphyxia of the Bone Marrow on the

Course and Result of the Radiation Disease

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 129, Nr 6, pp 1427 - 1429

(USSR)

ABSTRACT: The transplantation of the bone marrow of a donor is difficult.

Since the sensitivity of individual organs to radiation can be reduced by local asphyxia caused in these organs, the authors tied up the hind legs of test animals. If the lower third of the upper thigh is tied up, complete hemostasia and, consequently, hypoxia occurs in all lower parts, even in the bone marrow

of the lower leg. 263 white rats and 503 white mice were investigated. They were exposed to total irradiation of 700, 750, and 800 r (intensity of doses: 49 and 32 r per minute, respectively). A round rubber band was used as a tourniquet which was applied before irradiation and taken off immediately after irra-

diation. The tourniquet proved to be favorable for the course

Card 1/3 and results of the radiation damage in all experiments (Table 1),

The Influence of Local Asphyxia of the Bone Marrow on the SCV/20-129-6-63/69 Course and Result of the Radiation Disease

40-80% of the mice of the test groups were still alive on the twelfth day (doses: 700-750 r) whereas all control animals died on the 8th - 10th day. Only 10-50% of the mice were alive on the 30th day. The average life period of the test animals was considerably longer than that of the control mice. The results with rats were similar. The fact whether one or two legs had been tied up was not essential for the surviving of test animals. Novocaine was locally used in order to eliminate the effect of functional shifts due to the pain reaction in applying the tourniquet. The effect of asphyxia was not reduced by this. This effect was determined by counting the degeneratively changed nuclei and the mitotic index on total preparations of mice and the micronecrotic centers of rats (according to M. N. Meysel', Ref 18). Figure 1 shows that local asphyxia considerably decreases the degeneration of the cells of the irradiated bone marrow, and considerably increases their mitotic activity. Rats had about 65% of micronecrotic centers less than the control animals (3 hours after irradiation). Local asphyxia of the Jone marrow had no considerable effect on the intensity of leucopenia. The lower degree of bone-marrow injury is probably due to the

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The Influence of Local Asphyxia of the Bone Marrow on the SOV/20-129-6-63/69 Course and Result of the Radiation Disease

reduced oxygen concentration. The effect of low metabolism has also to be taken into account. The effect determined combines with the protecting effect of mercamine. It can be maintained that the first effect will be increased by the complex of therapeutic methods used in the treatment of radiation diseases. Mercamine hydrochloride was synthesized by F. Yu. Rachinskiy. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 19 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

PRESENTED:

July 5, 1959, by I. L. Knunyants, Academician

SUBMITTED:

July 5, 1959

Card 3/3

ZHEREECHENKO, P.G.; KRASNYKH, I.G.; LEBKOVA, N.P.; YARMONENKO, S.P.

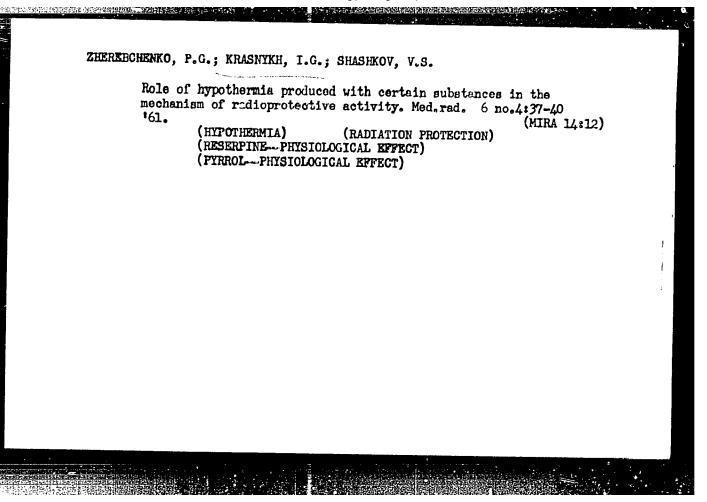
Protective action of local asphyxia of the bone marrow in acute radiation injury in animals. Med.rad. 5 ho.10:28-35 '60.

(RADIATION SICKNESS) (MARROW)

(BLOOD—CIRCULATION, DISORDERS OF)

ZHERRECHENKO, P.G.; GOLOVCHINSKAYA, Ye.S.; KOSTYANOVSKIY, R.G.; KRASNYKH, I.G.; KUZNETS, Ye.I.; MAGIDSON, O.Yu.; MURASHOVA, V.S.; PASTUKHOVA, I.S.; PRECERAZHENSKAYA, M.N.; SUVOROV, N.N.; TER-VARFANYAN, L.S.; ZHKHINVADZE, K.A.; SHASHKOV, V.S.; SHCHUKINA, M.N.

Role of oxidative deamination in the mechanism of radiation protection afforded by some amines. Zhur.ob.biol. 21 no.2: 157-160 Mr-Ap '60. (MIRA 13:6) (RADIATION PROTECTION)



KRASNYKH, I.C.; SHASHKOV, V.S.; MAGIDSON O.Yu.; GOLOVCHINSKAYA, Ye.S.;

Chritikadze, K.A.

Capacity of some new derivatives of purine and pyrimidine to protect against radiation. Farm. i toks. 24 no.5:572-577 S-0

'61. (MIRA 14:10)

(RADIATION PROTECTION) (PYRIMIDINES)

(PURINES)

31.951

S/205/62/002/001/008/010 D26S/D302

272400

AUTHORS:

Krasnykh, I.G., Zherebchenko, P.G., Murashova, V.S., Suvorov, K.N., Sorokina, N.P., and Shashkov, V.S.

TITLE:

The radioprotective effect of 5-methoxytryptamine and other alkoxytryptamines

PERIODICAL: Radiobiologiya, v. 2, no. 1, 1962, 156 - 160

TEXT: The radioprotective action of 4-, 5-, 6-, and 7-methoxytryptaptamine, and 5-ethoxy-, 5-propoxy-, 5-butoxy-, and 5-benzoxytryptamine was investigated. 2,900 white mice irradiated at 700 r and 120
white rats at 800 r were studied. There were 3 series of experiwhite rats at 800 r were studied. There were 3 series of experiments. In the first, results showed that 5-methoxytryptamine gave
over 60 % survival in irradiated mice. Further study in the second
series revealed a prophylactic effect over a wide dose range (5 150 mg/kg) with an average 68.3 % survival at the optimum 75 mg/kg.
Administered by intraperitoneal injection even 1 - 2 hours before
irradiation there was a maximum 34 % survival, and orally at the optimum 250 mg/kg; 10 - 15 minutes before irradiation, there was 54 %

Card 1/2

S/205/62/002/001/008/010 D268/D302

The radioprotective effect of ...

survival, whereas serotonin was ineffective. Subcutaneous injection gave the same protection as intraperitoneal. In the third series of experiments on rats irradiated at 800 r survival was p0 - 63 %. Oral administration also gave protection. The experimental data showed the relationship between the chemical structure of some alkowytryptamines and radioprotection. Structural changes in tryptamine, by introducing the methoxy radical at different positions on the indole ring increased or decreased radioprotection, increase occuring only when the methoxy radical was introduced at the fifth position. 5-methoxytryptamine gave protection comparable to that of serotonin. Its effectiveness may be due to more screetive penetration of radiosensitive tissue. There are 4 figures and 11 references: 5 Soviet-bloc and 6 non-Soviet-bloc. The 4 most recent references to the English-language publications read as forlows: P.J.H. Wang, J.G. kereiakes, Radiation Res., 11, 2, 476, 1959; Z.M. Bacq, and others, Experientia, 15, 5, 175, 1959; Z.M. Bacq, P. Alexander, Fundamentals of radiobiology, London, 1955; Z. R. Jacq, Acta radios. 41, 1, 1954.

SUBMITTED: August 29, 1961

Card 2/2

ե©ե?7 \$/205/62/002/002/010/015 1020/1215

AUTHORS.

Krasnykh, I. G., Zherebchenko, P. G., Murashova, V. S., Suvorov, N. N. and Sorokina,

N P

TITLE:

Increased radiation-protective effect of the combined administration of 5-metoxytrypta-

mine and merkamine

Na 2220

PERIODICAL: Radiobiologiya, v. 2, no. 2, 1962, 298-303

TEXT: This is the continuation of a previous study. White mice weighing 18-22 g were irradiated with 700 (LD 95/30), 800, 900, and 1000 r. White rats weighing 150-200 g received 800 r (LD 90/30). One group of animals received 75 mg/kg 5-metoxytryptamine, a second group — 150 mg/kg merkamine, a third received both drugs in the same dosage, and a fourth — no medication. Survival, body weight, amount of leucocyte in the peripheral blood, early degenerative changes in the bone marrow and spleen cells, and the weight of the spleen, thymus, and liver were considered. The combined administration of both drugs resulted in a summation of the radiation-protective effect. The survival was greater, the radiation sickness was milder, and recovery occurred earlier. Treatment of mice irradiated with 1000 r resulted in a 27.5% survival. Degenerative changes in the bone marrow and spleen cells, as well as a decrease in the weight of spleen and thymus, were less

Card 1/2

Increased radiation-protective effect...

S/205/62/002/002/010/015 1020/1215

marked in animals thus treated. When 5-metoxytryptamine was combined with β -mercaptopropylamine good results were obtained, corresponding to those obtained by the combined use of serotonin and merkamin There are 4 figures and 4 tables.

SUBMITTED. August 29, 1961.

Card 2/2

ZHEREBCHENKO, P.G.; KRASHYKH, I.G.; KUZHETS, Ye.I.; SUVOROV, N.N.;
SHASHKOV, V.S.; TARMONERMO, S.P.

Radioprotective effect of the combined use of amines. Med.rad.
no.3:67-72 162.

(RADIATION PROTECTION) (AMINES)

(RADIATION PROTECTION)

AID Nr. 996-6 24 June

PROPHYLACTIC EFFECT OF 5-METHOXYTRYPTAMINE ON RADIATION SICKNESS IN MONKEYS (USSR)

Krasnykh, I. G., P. G. Zherebchenko, L. F. Semenov, N. N. Suvorov, and K. A. Zeytunyan. Radiobiologiya, v. 3, no. 2, 1963, 259-261.

S/205/63/003/002/016/024

Radiation sickness was induced in rhesus monkeys by subjecting them to Y-irradiation with 607 r at 81 r/min for 7.5 min. Survival of the animals for 30 days after exposure, severity of individual symptoms, and changes in body weight, mean life span, and peripheral blood were used as indices to evaluate the prophylactic effect of 5-methoxytryptamine. The monkeys were given injections of syntomycin and levomycin every other day to prevent dysentery. 5-Methoxytryptamine was administered intramuscularly in a dose of 25 mg/kg 10 min before exposure, or per os in a dose of 250 mg/kg 30 min before exposure. The control animals died within 6 to 17 days from severe acute radiation sickness (mean life span, 9. 2 days). Disturbances

Card 1/2

. AID Nr. 996-6 24 June

PROPHYLATIC EFFECT [Cont'd]

8/205/63/003/002/016/024

in the general condition of the control animals became evident by the third day. Towards the end their weight decreased 18 to 28% and the leucocyte count decreased to 3% of the initial level. Hemorrhages, ulcers, and necrosis of the oral mucosa were observed. Of the seven monkeys injected intramuscularly with 25 mg/kg of 5-methoxytryptamine, one survived 30 days; the mean life span of the other six was 17.3 days. Of the eight monkeys given 250 mg/kg of 5-methoxytryptamine per os, three survived and the mean life span of the rest was 14.0 days. Symptoms of radiation sickness in the two groups injected with 5-methoxytryptamine were much milder than in the control group. The highest rates of survival and increased life span were found in the group that received 250 mg/kg of the protector per os. The general condition of these animals was only slightly affected, their weight loss was only 10%, and they suffered less from hemorrhages than the other two groups. Pneumonia was observed in one out of five monkeys treated per os and in three out of six in the control group. 5-Methoxytryptamine proved to be most effective when administered per os.

> ISGM| Card 2/2

(MIRA 17:4)

ZHEREBCHENKO, P.G.; AYRAPETYAN, G.M.; KRASNYKH, I.G.; SHEVCHENKO, A.N. Effect of radioprotective preparations on neutral red distribution and hemoglobin content in the organs of mice and rats. Radiobiologiia 4 no.1:136-143 '64.

ACCESSION NR: AP4027973

s/0205/64/004/002/0239/0243

AUTHOR: Zherebchenko, P. G.; Krasnyskh, I. G.

TITLE: Role of oxidizing desamination in the radioprotective action mechanism of indolylalkylamines

SOURC's: Radiobiologiya, v. 4, no. 2, 1964, 239-243

TOPIC TAGS: oxidizing desamination, indolylalkylamine, radioprotective action mechanism, monoaminoxidase activity inhibitor, alpha-methyltryptamine, iproniazid, phenylisopropylhydrazine, 5-methoxytryptamine, peripheral blood circulation, vascoconstriction, hematoencephalitic barrier permeability, hemoglobin level, liver blood supply, brain blood supply, spleen blood supply

ABSTRACT: Literature studies have indicated that inhibitors of monoaminoxidase (MAO) activity affect the radioprotective action of indolalkylamines by changing their capacity to disturb peripheral blood circulation and blood distribution to bloodforming organs. Literature studies have also indicated that the exidizing desamination process is significant in the radioprotective activity of indol group amines. The present study investigates the effects of certain MAO Cord 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4027973

inhibitors, varying in brain permoability, on the radioprotective properties of 5-methoxytryptamine. In the first of two experimental groups of white mice, neutral red was introduced intravenously and at the same time 5-methoxytryptamine was administered intraperitoneally. In the second group of experimental animals, one of three MAO inhibitors (alpha-methyltryptamine, iproniazid, and phenylisopropylhydrazine) was administered before introducing the neutral red and 5-methoxytryptamine. In the control group, neutral red and a physiological solution (0.2 ml) were introduced. Animals were killed 30 min later to find neutral red distribution in the blood and organs and determine the hemoglobin levels. Findings show that 5-methoxytryptamine by itself reduces significantly the hemoglobin levels of the spleen and skin and increases the levels in the brain, lungs, muscles, liver and Proliminary administration of alpha-mothyltryptamine prevents the hemoglobin level changes in the organs produced by 5-methoxytryptamine. Alpha-methyltryptamine reduces the radioprotective action of 5-methoxytryptamine the most, phonylisopropylhydrazine reduces it somewhat less and iproniazid, which penetrates the brain poorly compared to the other two inhibitors, reduces it least. The dependence of MAO inhibitor properties on hematoencephalitic barrier permeability indicates central nervous system participation in these Cord 2/3

pharmacological reactions. The capacity of the three MAO inhibitors to weaken vascular reactions correlates well with their effect on the radioprotective activity of the indolalkylamine under investigation. Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 17Jan63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS NR REF SOV: 008 OTHER: 008

KRASNYKH, I.G.; ZHEREBCHENKO, P.G.; SEMENOV, L.F.; SUVOROV, N.N.;
ZEYTUNYAN, K.A.

Prevention of radiation sickness in monkeys with the aid of 5-methoxytryptamine. Radiobiologiia 3 no.2:259-261 *63 (MIRA 17:1)

L 41616-65 EWG(1)/EWT(m) GS ACCESSION NR: AT5008045

5/0000/64/000/000/0193/0211 2

AUTHOR: Zherebchenko, P. G.; Ayrapetyan, G. M.; Krasnykh, I. G.; Suvorov, N. N.; Shevchenko, A. N.

TITLE: The uechanism of the radiation-protective action of indolylalkylamines and certain other compounds

SOURCE: Patogenez, eksperimental naya profilaktika i terapiya luchevykh porazheniy (Pathogenesis, experimental prevention, and therapy of radiation injuries); sbornik statey. Moscow, Izd-vo Meditsina, 1964, 193-211

TOPIC TAGS: radiation protection, radiation sickness, indolylalkylamine

ABSTRACT: An investigation was made involving the use of new compounds to determine the significance of the position and nature of substitutions in the manifestation of the radiation-protective properties of amines of the indole series. The previously discovered relation of the anti-radiation action of indolylalkylamines to their chemical structure was confirmed. The introduction of substitutions in the fifth position of the indole ring of the tryptamine molecule is accompanied by reinforcement and in the other positions by weakening of the radiation-protective

Card 1/2

L 41616-65 ACCESSION NR: AT5008045

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activity. The ability of indole compounds to compete for free radicals is practically unrelated to the presence of substitutions, but is based on the specific properties of the indole ring. The vessel-constricting action of amines of the indole series depends on the chemical structure, indicating a causal link between it and the radiation protection effect. Indolylalkylamines which are effective for radiation protection cause a reduction in the accumulation of a neutral red in the blood-forming organs, skin, and testes of rats and mice. Adrenalin has about the same action. Of the aminothioles, cystamine causes the clearest changes in blood formation. The combined use of cystamine with 5-methoxytryptamine or unithiole increases the survival rate of irradiated mice. This is not observed if 5-methoxytryptamine is given to the animals together with unithiole. Orig. art. has: I figure, 13 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 19Aug64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS, OC

NO REF SOV: 017

OTHER: 030

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT6036596 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0229/G230 AUTHOR: Krasnych, I. G.; Mansurova, A. R. ORG: none TITLE: Deleterious effects of radioprotective drugs on the motor-evacuative function of the gastrointestinal tract Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24-27 May 1966 SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Noscow, 1966, 229-230 TOPIC TAGS: radiation protection, space pharmacology, digestive system, peristalsis, ionizing radiation biologic effect ABSTRACT: experimental animals by intraperitoneal injection, by mouth, or rectally. Gastrointestinal function was observed using the standard x-ray method with barium sudate. It was found that cystamine, AET, cystaphos, and mexamine retard evacuation of the barium sulfate mass from the stomach 4-8 times, 3-6 and 2-3 times (as compared with the control), with mouth, intraperitoneal, and Card 1/2

ACC NR. AT6036596

rectal administrations, respectively. Experimental results showed that these radioprotectors cause a prolonged spasm of the pyloric and prepyloric parts of the stomach. In addition they cause phased disruption of muscle tone and of peristalsis; brief intensification of peristaltic activity in the first hours after administration of the drugs, and then a long attenuation period. It was concluded that these disruptions in motor function are probably responsible for the delay in evacuation.

Radioprotectors also cause phase changes in the intestine: 1) spasm and increased muscle tone in the loops of the small intestine in the early hours; and 2) dystonia of the entire intestine in the later hours. However, these preparations do not affect the rate of movement of the barium sulfate mass through the intestine. It was suggested that the decrease in radioprotective effect observed during per os administration of the drugs is connected with disruption of their evacuation from the stomach and consequently with retardation of their absorbability.

A comparative study was conducted of the effect of cystamine, S_1 , AET, cystaphos (monosodium salt of β -aminoethylthiophosphoric acid), and mexamine (5-methoxytryptamine) on gastrointestinal motor function in nonirradiated rats. Optimal protective doses of these substances were given to

LW. A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-1167
Card 2/2 SUB CODE: 06, 18 / SUBM DATE: 001/2966

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000826210(

THE REPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF

KRASNYKH, I.K.; LEBOVA, N.P.; YARMONENKO, S.P.

Protection in early radiation injuries of the bone marrow.

Med.rad. 5 no.4:35-37 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:12)

(RADIATION PROTECTION) (ETHYLAMINE)

(MARROW)

Analysis of some clinical symptoms of acute appendicitis. Sov.med. 21 no.4:70-75 Ap '57. (MIRA 10:7) 1. Iz kafedry gospitel'noy khirurgii (sav. - prof. G.D.Obrastsov) Ghelyabinakogo meditsinakogo instituta. (APPENDICITIS, diag. analysis of clin. aspects)

KRASNYKH, S.L.

Hypnotherapy in cardiovascular diseases. Trudy Gos.nauch-issl. inst.psikh. 25:787-794 '61. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Sverdlovskaya gorodskaya klinicheskaya bol'nitsa No. 1
(glavnyy vrach Yu.L.Martynov) i Gosudarstvennyy nauchnoissledovatel'skiy institut psikhiatrii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR (dir. - prof. V.M.Banshchikov; zav. klinicheskim otdeleniyem - prof. I.G.Ravkin).

(MENTAL ILLNESS) (CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM-DISEASES)

(HYPNOTISM-THERAPEUTIC USE)

42414-65 EPA(*)-2/EYT(m)/EYP(w)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EYA(d)/EPR/1/EYP(t)/EYP(z)/EYP(z) ETP (b) /EHA(c) Pr-4/Pad/Ps-4/Pt-7/Pu-4 LUM/JD/mi/HM/JG 8/0133/65/000/003/0236/0238 ACCESSSION NR: AP5008710 AUTHOR: Krasnykh, V.L.; Sokolov, V.L. TITLE: Melting of precision alloys in a vacuum induction furnace with hydrogen refining SOURCE: Stal', no. 3, 1965, 236-238 TOPIC TAGS: hydrogen refining, vacuum induction furnace, alloy melting, precision alloy manufacture, precision alloy mechanical property, iron alloy, nickel alloy, cobalt alloy, sluminum alloy/14 Yu alloy ABSTRACT: The influence of various technological factors of the melting process on the properties of precision alloys was studied at TaNIIChM using an IPRV-2 vacuum induction furnace. The process of deoxidation by hydrogen in this furnace was investigated by melting pure metals (iron, nickel, cobalt) and alloys of iron with nickel, cobalt, or aluminum in a hydrogen atmosphere, then evacuating the furnace, filling it with helium, and discharging the liquid metal. The experiments showed that the use of vacuum and hydrogen drastically reduced the content of gaseous and nonmetallic impurities. Thus, in 14 Yu alloy, for example, the content of nonmetallic impurities was reduced to 71-250 x 10-4% in the vacuum melts and 13-24 x 10-4% in the hydrogen melts. As a result, the properties of the precision alloys are improved by a factor of 1.5 to 2.

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10PUKHINA, Ye.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; KRASNYY, V., inzh.

Study of an asynchronous capacitor slave motor by means of mathematical simulation. Elektrotekhnika 36 no.2:1-5 F '65.

(MIRA 18:4)

L 2851-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5022903

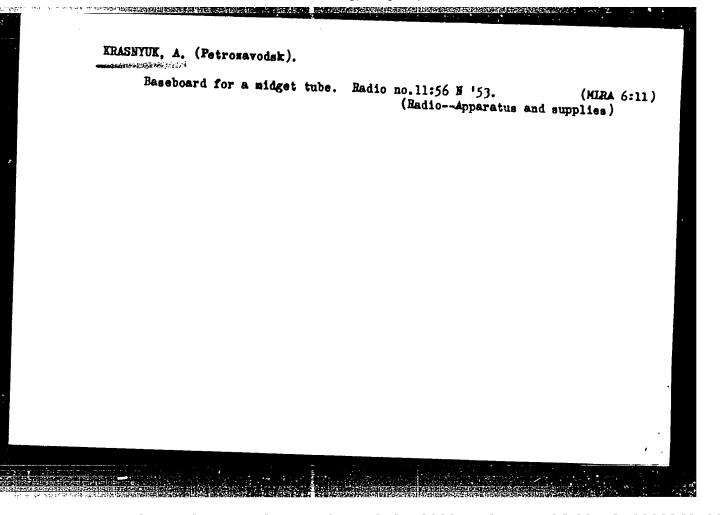
Carbonyl iron is distinguished by its virtually nil content of metal impurities but it is relatively highly contaminated with carbon, oxygen, and nitrogen due to the secondary processes occurring between the active particles of iron and the gaseous phase. In this connection, the authors describe the procedure they developed for refining low-grade carbonyl iron powder (0.85-1.02 C, 0.752 H, 0.62 O) by means of vertical electric furnaces with a hydrogen atmosphere so as to obtain ultra-fine iron sponge/containing 0.001-0.002% C, less than 0.004% S and H, traces of P, and 0.01% O. Specimens of this refined carbonyl iron, prepared by powder-metallurgical techniques (hydrostatic pressing at 1000 atm, sintering of the obtained 500-600 g briquete in a hydrogen atmosphere with a dew point of -30°C at 1400°C for 14 hr, forging at 1000-700°C into rods of 16 mm dismeter which were rolled into standard specimens for tensile tests and resistivity measurements), displayed high plastic properties and a lower resistivity (0.743 ohm-mm²/m) than commercial pure iron (0.0971 ohm-mm²/m). The use of this type of refined iron in place of armco iron in the smelting of precision steels yields alloys with magnetic properties that are 1.5-2.0 times as high. In addition, this may lead to the development of new alloys with special physical properties, since this highly pure iron has already been utilized to develop monocrystals of Co-Fe alloys and Hi-Fe alloys as well as in the production of ultra-pure wire contain-

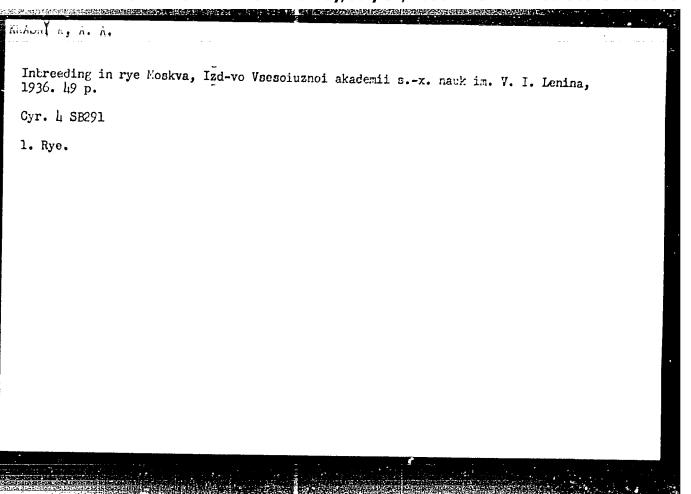
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Making higo-purity alloys in induction vacuum (urpares with hydrogen refining. Stull 25 no.3:256-238 Mr '6'.

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KRASNYUK, A. A.

Agriculture & Flant & Animal Industry

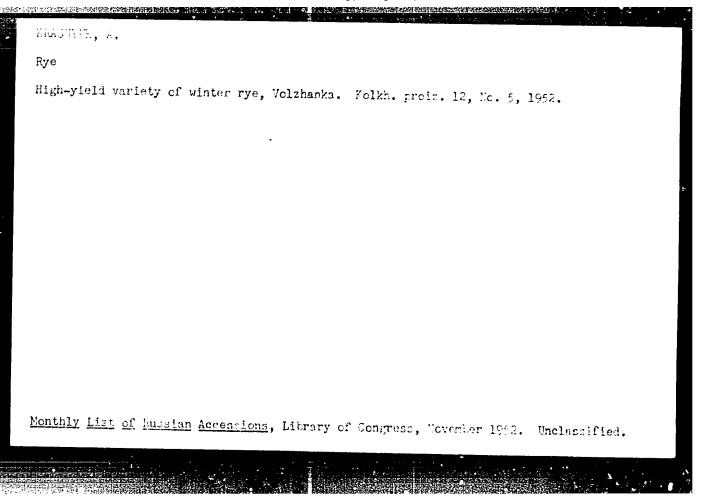
Abundant harvest of winter rye. Saratovskoe obl. izd-vo, 1948

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

Endinger, A. A.,
Agriculture & Plant 9 Aminal Industry.
Winter rye "Volzhanka". Caratovskoe obl. gcs. izd-vo, 1950.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1952. Unclassified.

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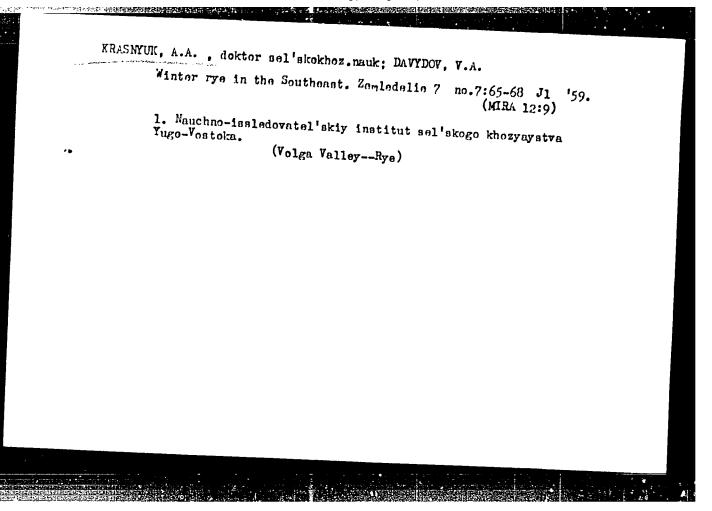
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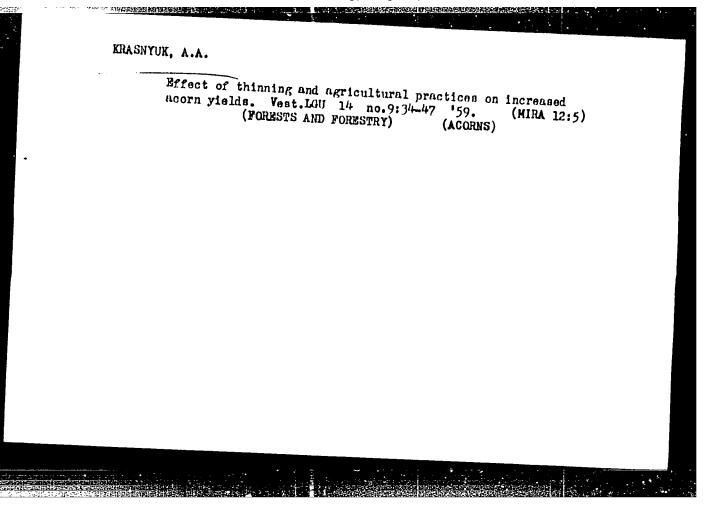
KRASNYUK, A.A., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

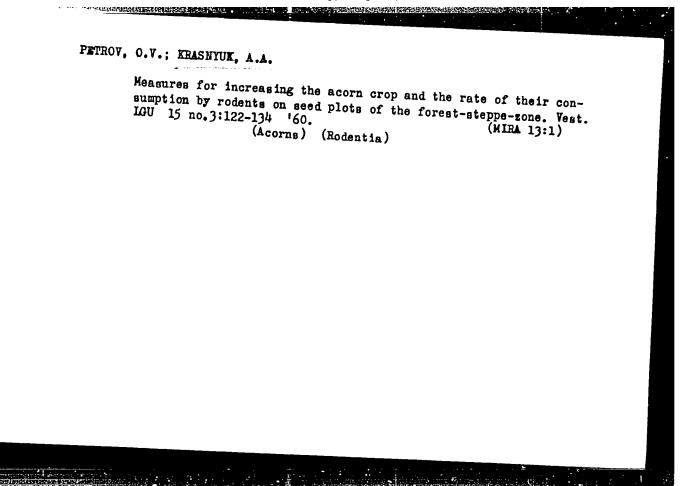
Population method in breeding winter and spring wheats. Agrobiologiia no.3:325-334 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Nauchno-isseladowatel'skiy institut sel'skogo khozyaystva
Yugo-Vostoka, g.Saratov. (Wheat breeding)



KRASNYUK, A. A., Cand of Agric Sci — (diss) "The Working Out of the Methods of Increasing the Fertility of Oak Settings in Oak Forest Megions," Leningrad, 1959, 17 pp (Leningrad Forestry-Engineering Academy im S. M. Kirov) (KL, 4-60, 121)





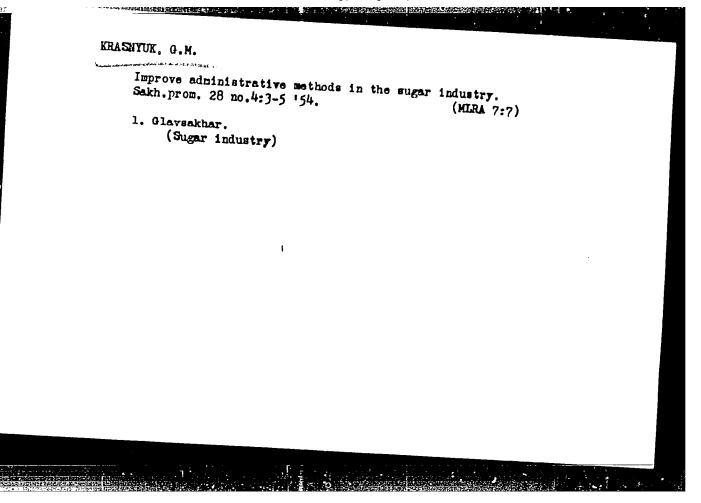
KLEYMAN, B. M.; KRASNYUK, G. M.

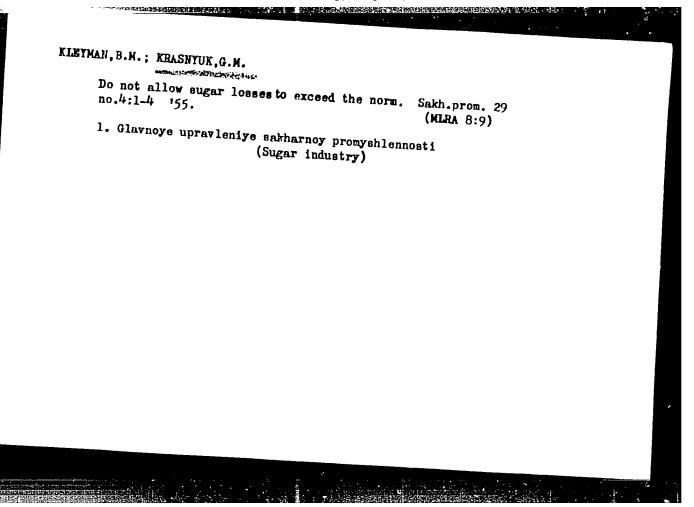
USSR (600)

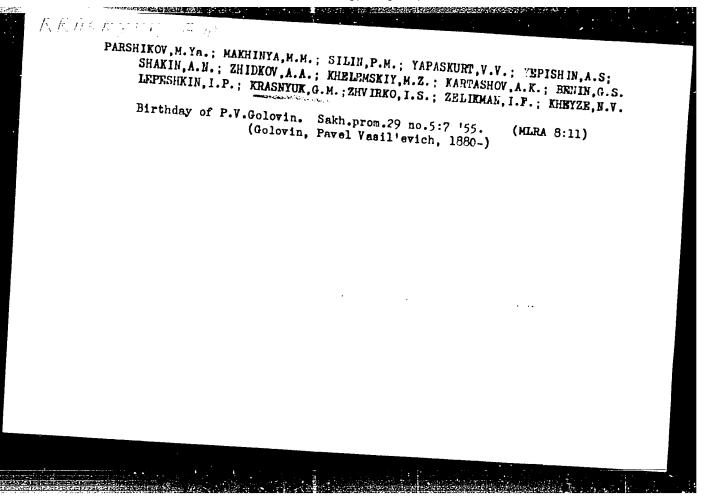
Sugar - Manufacture and Refining

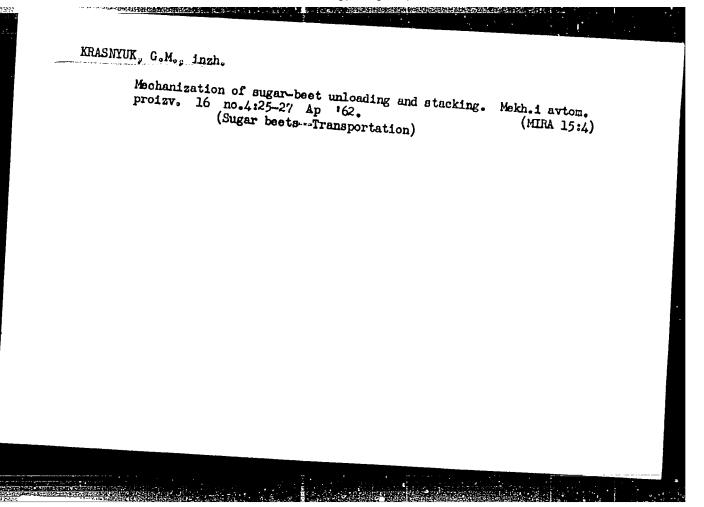
Improve the arrangement for control and computation, achieve a sharp lowering in loss of beets and sugar Sakh. prom. No. 7 1952.

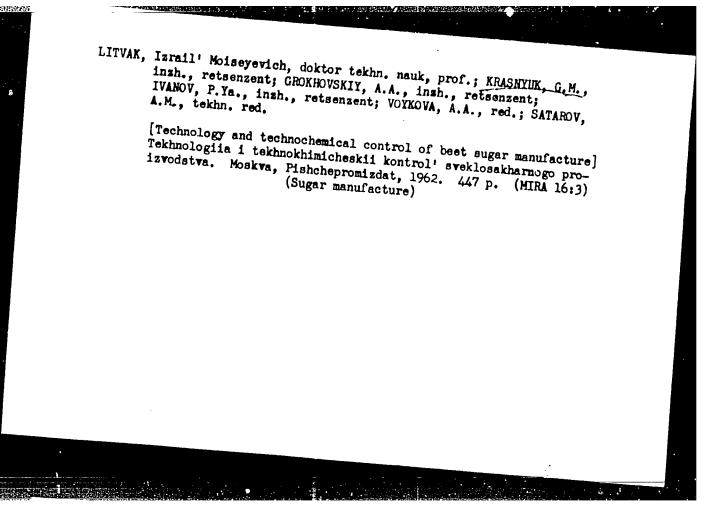
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, october 1956, Unel

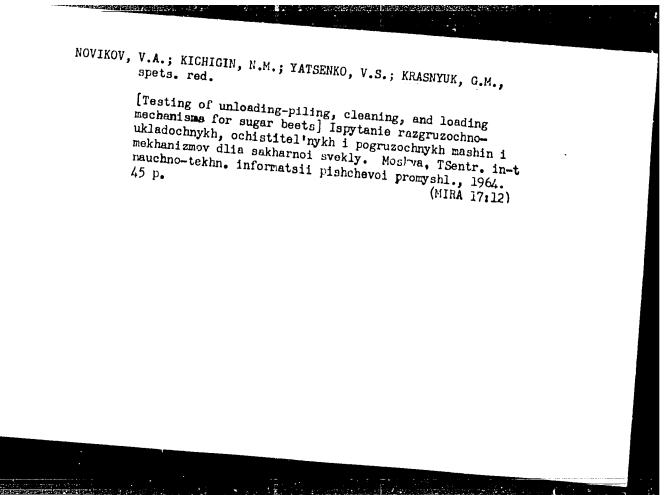








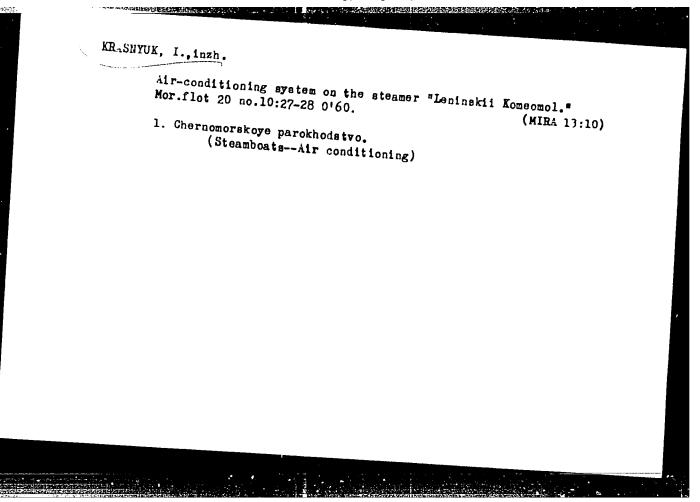


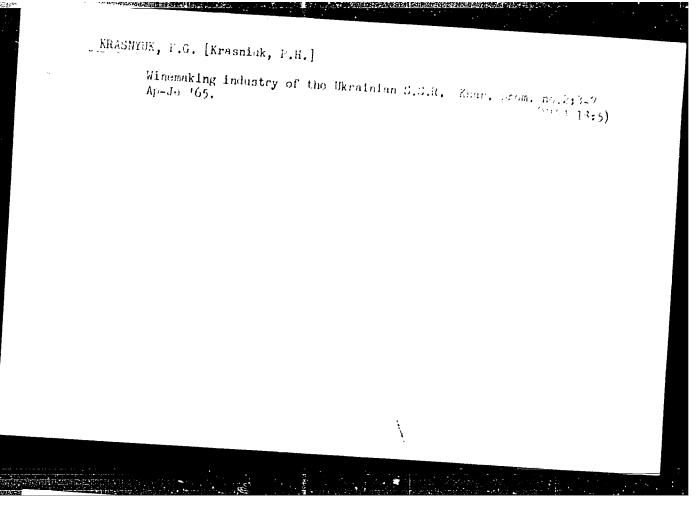


AZRILEVICII, Moisey Yakovlevich, inzh.; KRASNYUK, G.M., inzh., retsenzent; ZEUKOV, G.I., inzh., retsenzent; KAIMENS, d.I., red.

[Equipment of sugar-beet plants] Oborudovanie sveklosakharnykh zavodov. Moskva, Pishchevaia promyshl., (EIRA 17:12)

1. Gosudarstvennyy Komitet po mashinostroyeniyu pri Gosplane SSER (for Krasnyuk). 2. Krasnodarskiy tekhnikum sakharnoy promyshlennosti (for Zhukov).





KPASNYUK, P. I.
Wine and Wine Faking - Ukraine
Wine industry in the Ukraine is on the upswing. Vin SSSR 12 no. 2, 2052.

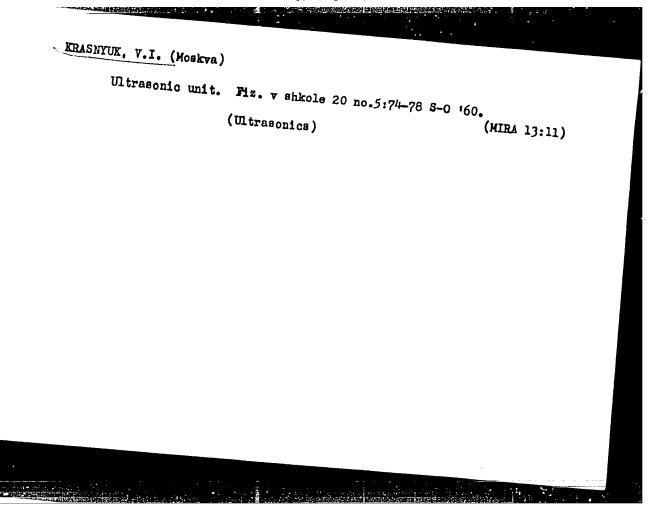
Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1952. UNCIASSIFIED.

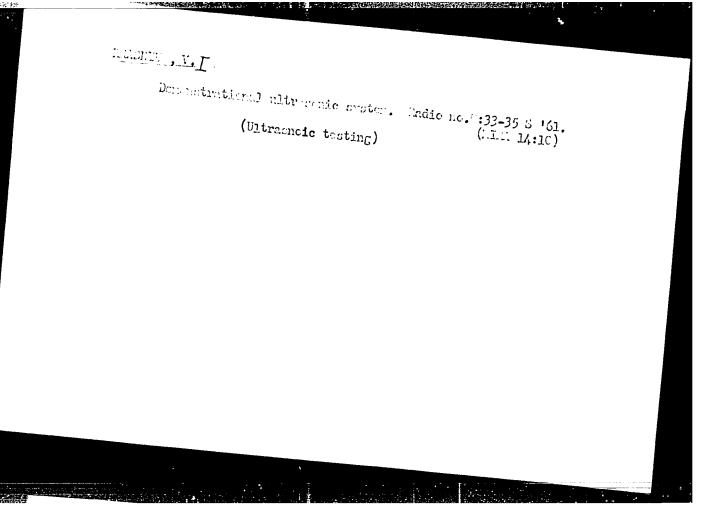
KRASNYUK, P. I., DORROVOL'SKIY, P. M.

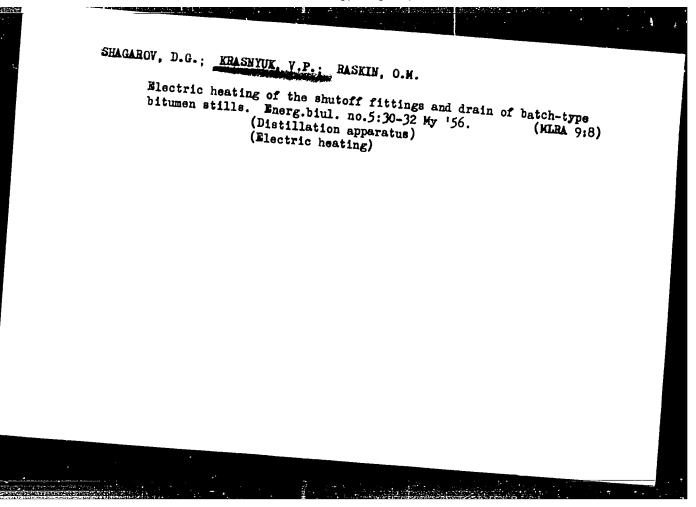
Viticulture - Ukraine

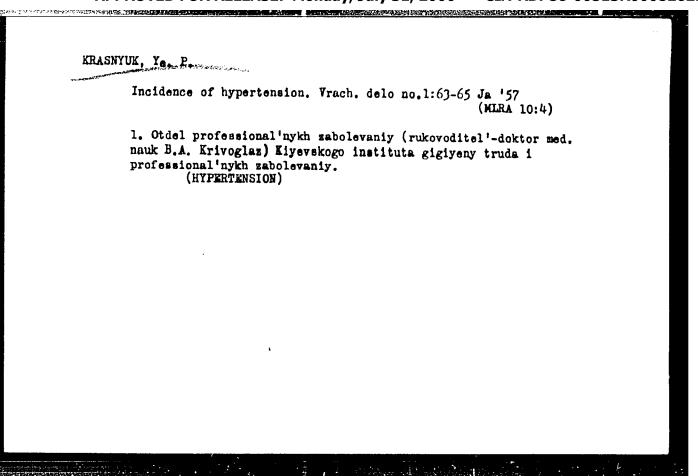
Disseminating progressive practices among state farms of the Main Ukrainian Wine Trust. Vin. SSSR 12 no. 9, 1952.

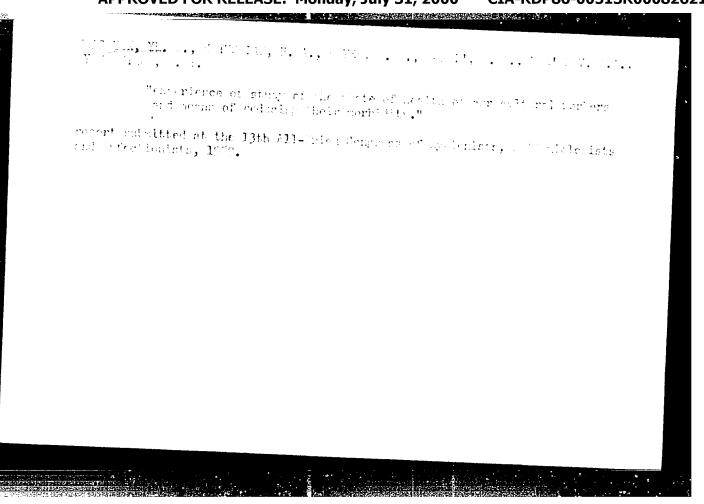
Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1952. UNCLASSIFIED











KRASNYUK, Ye.P.

PROBER BELLEVIEW CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF

Influence of DDT and products of its synthesis on liver function. Vrach.delo no.12:1307-1309 D 159. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Klinika professional nykh zabolevaniy (zav. - prof. V.A. Krivo-glaz) Kiyevskogo instituta gigiyeny truda i professional nykh

(DDT (INSECTICIDE) -- PHYSIOLOGICAL REFECT) (LIVER)

BURKATSKAYA, Ye. N., nauchnyy sotrudnik; IVANOVA, Z.V., nauchnyy sotrudnik; KRASNYUK, Ye.P., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Work hygiene and workers health during the production of disinfectants containing hexachlorane. Gig. i san. 24 no.5:17-22 My '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Iz Kiyevskogo instituta gigiyeny truda i professional nykh zabolevaniy.

(BENZENE HEXACHIORIDE, pois.

prev. in indust. (his))

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VOYTENKO, G.A.; KRASHYUK, Ye.P.; ZARITSKAYA, L.A.

REPRESENTATION CONTRACTOR AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE

Gases of intoxication from polychloropinene in farming. Wrach. delo. no.7:101-104 J1 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Toksikologicheskaya laboratoriya (rukovoditel' - dotsent L.I. Medved') i klinika professional'nykh zabolevaniy (rukovoditel' - prof.B.A. Krivoglaz) Kiyevskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolevaniy.

(PINENE-TOXICOLOGY)

KRASNYUK, Ye. P., Cand. Medic. Sci. (diss) "Clinical Nature and Treatment of Chronic Intoxications Among Workers in DDT Manufacture," Kiev, 1961, 16 pp. (Kiev Med. Inst.) 300 copies (KL Supp 12-61, 285).

BURKATSKAYA, Ye.N., kand.med.nauk; VOYTENKO, G.A., kand.med.nauk;
KRASNYUK, Ye.P., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Working conditions and workers' health in the DDT industry.
Gig. i san. 26 no.9.24-29 S '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz Kiyevskogo instituta gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh
zabolevaniy. (INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE)
(DDT (INSECTICIDE))

KRIVCGLAZ, B.A.; BOYKO, V.G.; VEYS, V.P.; MODEL', A.A.; ZARITSKAYA, L.A.;

KRASNYUK, Yg.P.

Occupational pathology in workers in enterprises of powder metallurgy. Porosh.met. 2 no.5:109-113 S-0 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Kiyevskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy.

(Powder metallurgy--Hygienic aspects)

KRASNYUK, Ye.P., kand. med. nauk

Some indices of the functional state of the endocrine glands in people working with chloroorganic compounds. Vrach. delo no.1: 115-119 Ja 64 (MIRA 17:3)

l. Klinika professional'nykh zabolevaniy Kiyevskogo instituta gigiyeny truda.

EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/ETI L 27706-66 SOURCE CODE: UR/0399/66/000/002/0092/0097 ACC NR. AP6018406 (N) AUTHOR: Krasnyuk. Ye. P. (Candidate of medical sciences); Makovskaya, Ye. I. (Doctor of medical sciences) ORG: Kiev Institute of Labor Hygiene and Occupational Diseases (Kiyevskiy institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy) TITIE: Clinico-morphological characteristics of certain endocrine disorders following the action of chlorine-organic insecticides V SOURCE: Sovetskaya meditsina, no. 2, 1966, 92-97 TOPIC TAGS: insecticide, endocrinology, endocrine system disease, chlorinated organic compound, thyroid gland, toxicology ARSTRACT: The endocrine system is highly sensitive to chlorine-organic insecticides; functions of endocrine glands are disturbed early before clinical. manifestations of intoxication appear. Most frequently, the action of chlorineorganic insecticides leads to a decrease in the function of the cortical layer of adrenals and an increase in the functional activity of the thyroid gland. The concept of functional endocrine disorders in persons having contact with chlorine-organic insecticides agrees with experimental data on the development of dystrophic and necrobiotic changes in the adrenal cortex, and also with data on morphological changes in the thyroid gland, pointing predominantly to a heightening of its function. [JPRS] OTH REF: 002 SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE (none / ORIG REF: 007 616.43-008.1-02.615.778.3 **Card** 1/1

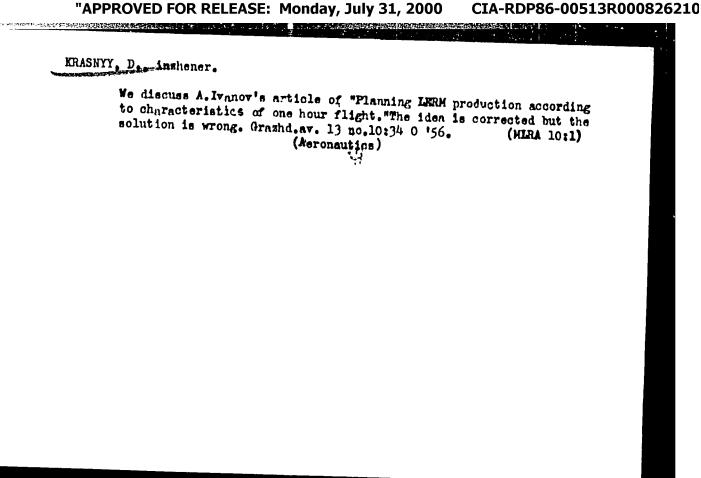
ABLAKULOVA, Z.B., dotsent; KHAITOV, M.N., dotsent; KRASNYY, B.A., wrach

Chronic hepatitis and cirrhosis of the liver, according to materials of the Therapeutic Department of the Samarkand Medical Institute. Nauch. trudy SamMI 23:22-24 *63 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Iz kliniki fakul*tetskoy terapii Samarkandskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

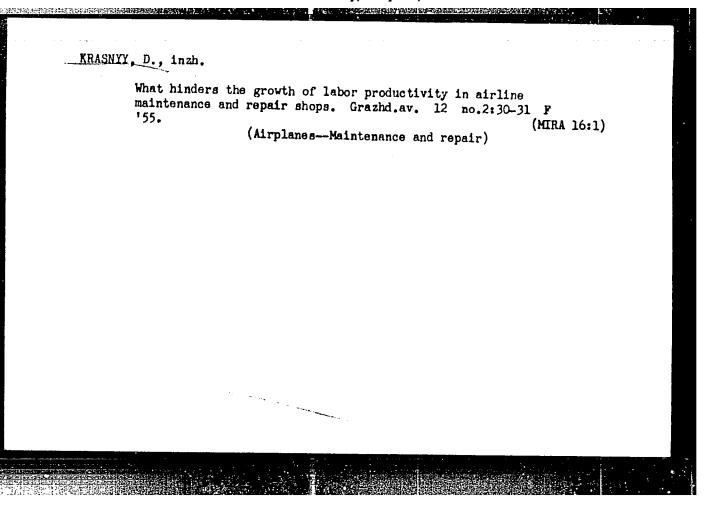
"Reasons for Low Froductivity in Line Service and Repair Shops of the USSR Civil Air Fleet," published in the periodical, Grazhdahskaya Aviatsiya (Civil Aviation), No. 2, pp. 30-31, 1955.

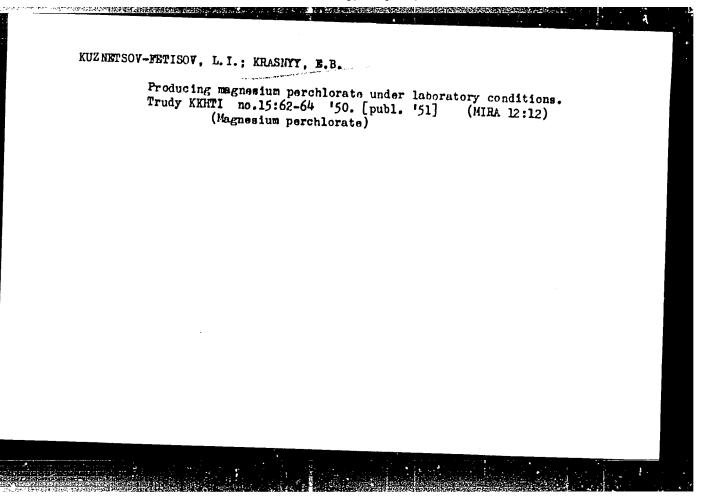
Summary D-286207, 5 Aug 1955



"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000826210

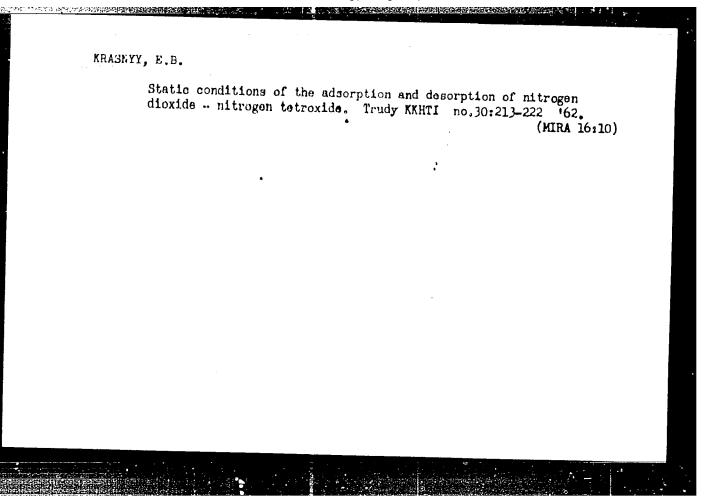




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News definitions and the second			

KRASNYY, E.B.; KUZNETSOV-FETISOV, L.I.

Study of adsorption and desorption of nitrogen dioxide - nitrogen tetroxide on technical silica gels ASM and No.6. Trudy KKHTI no.30:223-239 162. (MIRA 16:10)



"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000826210

ACC NR. AP6034916

SOURCE CODE: UR/0419/66/000/003/0005/0011

AUTHOR: Ogloblina, I. P.; Krasnyy, E. B.; Yefremov, A. A.; Musin, T. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: Preparation and properties of high-purity silicon dioxide sorbents

SOURCE: AN BSSR. Vestsi. Seryya khimichnykh navuk, no. 3, 1966, 5-11

TOPIC TAGS: silica gel, silicon dioxide, sorbent, ethyl silicate, silicon tetrachloride, impurity

ABSTRACT: Two methods, both based on the hydrolysis of ethyl silicate and silicon tetrachloride, have been developed at the Institute of Chemical Reagents and High-Purity Substances (IREA) for obtaining high-purity synthetic silicon dioxides having a variety of adsorption properties. These are: $Si(OC_2H_5)_4 + 4H_2O_3$ obtained from ethyl silicate showed strong water-repellent properties. A comparison of the capacity of heat treated samples to absorb benzene and water vapor showed that surface resistance to water is a function of surface dehydration. Silica

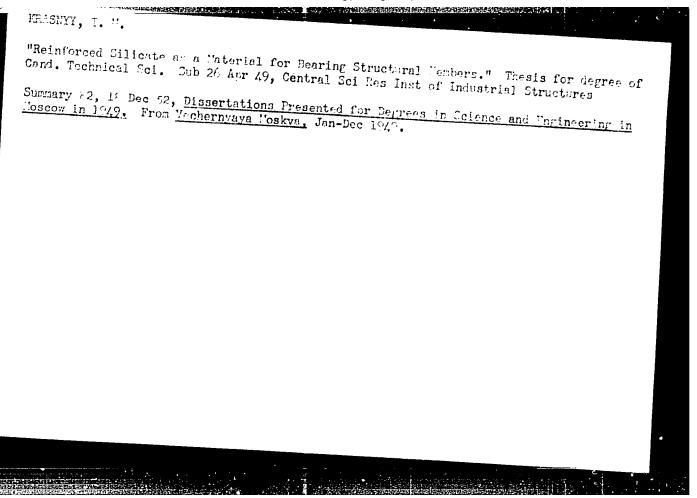
Cord 1/2

gels obtained by either me $2 \cdot 10^{-6}\%$ and may be used leading to a high degree of	purification.	croimpurities	in processing [SP]	
SUB CODE: 07/SUBM DA	TE: none/ORIG REF: 0	12/OTH REF:	002/	
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KRASNYY, E.B.; KUZNETSOV-FETISOV, L.I.; ROZENBERG, G.I.

Adsorption of small concentrations of nitrogen peroxide - nitrogen tetroxide under dynamic conditions. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;khim.i khim.tekh. 6 no.5:802-806 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Kazanskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni S.M.Kirova, kafedra tekhnologii neorganicheskikh veshchestv.



KRASNYI, I. M.

Building Materials - Testing

Carrying capacity of reinforced silicate beams. Stroi, prom. 29, no. 12 Dec. 1951.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1952. Unclassified.

ERASNYY, I.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MESOV, V.D., inzhener, redaktor.

[Steel-reinforced silicate building units and structures] Stroitel'nye izdeliia i konstrukteii iz armosilikata. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po (Concrete, Reinforced)

(Concrete, Reinforced)

(NIRA 7:6)

I-9

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their

Application - Silicates. Glass. Ceramics. Binders.

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khindya, No 4, 1957, 12688

Author : Krasnyy I.M.

Title : New Large Size Silicate and Reinforced-Silicate

Building Units

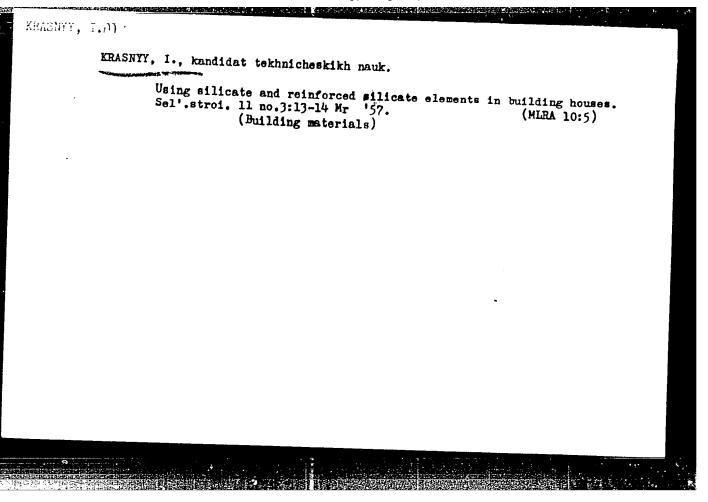
: Stroit. prom-st', 1956, No 8, 36-39 Orig Pub

Abstract Description of the new kinds of silicate and reinforced-

> silicate building units which are being put in production by the industry: solid reinforced silicate panels, hollow reinforced-silicate flooring, hollow blocks and cinder-silicate partition panels. The first 3 kinds of articles are made from conventional silicate mix with addition, in specific instances, of 80-120 kg cement per 1 cubic meter of paste, while the partition panels are made from a lime-cinder mix Panels and flooring is produced from plastic (wolding, vibration) of rigid mixtures

Card 1/2

- 135 -



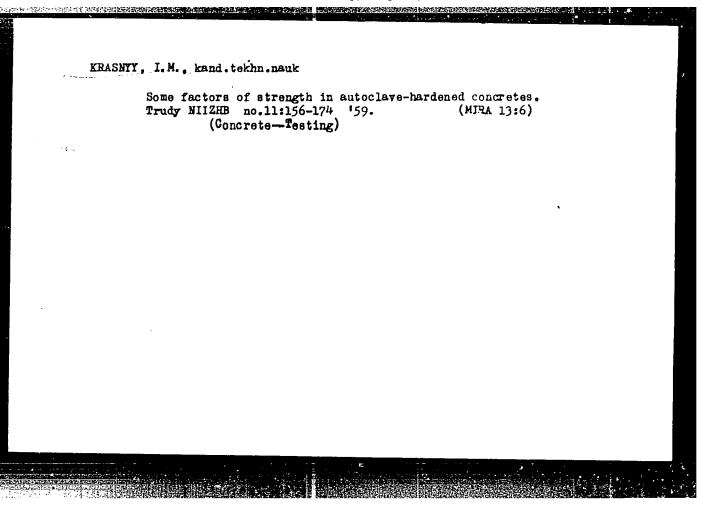
Autoclave sand concrete made of plastic mixes. Bet. i zhel.-bet. no.9: 356-357 S '58. (MIRA 11:10)

MIRONOV, S.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; BUZHEVICH, G.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; KRASNYY, I.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; MALININA, L.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; KHAVIN, B.H., red.izd-va; BOROVNEV, N.K., tekhn.red.

[Instruction on autoclave hardening of concrete products made with solid and porous aggregates] Instruktsiia po avtoklavnoi obrabotke izdelii iz betonov na plotnykh i poristykh zapolniteliakh. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.materialam. 1959. 25 p. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Nauchno-issledo-vatel'skiy institut betona i zhelezobetona. Perovo. 2. Laboratoriya yacheistykh i legkikh betonov i uskorennogo tverdeniya betona Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta betona i zhelezobetona Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for all except Khavin, Borovnev).

(Autoclaves) (Concrete products)



有效的表現的過程的發展的

GUSAKOV, V.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; SHVARTSZAYD, M.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; KAMEYKO, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; LEVIH, H.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; KHAVKIH, L.M., inzh.; SKATYHSKIY, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; KRASNYY, I.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; NEMIROVSKIY, Ya.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; TEMKIN, L.Ye., inzh., red.; STRASHNYKH, V.P., red. izd-va; BOROVNEV, N.K., tekhn. red.

[Instructions SN 165-61 for designing articles made of autoclaved silicate concretes] Ukazaniia po proektirovaniiu konstruktsii iz avtoklavnykh silikatnykh betonov CH 165-61. Moskva, Gos. izd-volit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit. materialam, 1961. 50 p.

(MIRA 14:12)

1. Russia (1923— U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy komitet po delam stroitel'stva. 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut novykh stroitel'nykh materialov Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Gusakov, Shvartszayd). 3. Vsesoyuznyy tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'nykh konstruktsiy Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (Kameyko, Levin). 4. Rospublikanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mostnykh stroitel'nykh materialov Vserossiyskogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva (for Khavkin). 5. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'nykh konstruktsiy Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury USSR (for Skatynskiy). 6. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut betona i zhelezobetona Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Krasnyy, Nemirovskiy).

(Precast concrete)

(Sand-like products)

L 5093-66 EWT (d)/FSS-2 ACCESSION NR: AP5020119

UR/0109/65/010/008/1418/1425

AUTHOR: Gatkin, N. G.; Geranin, V. A.; Karnovskiy, M. I.; Krasnyy, L. G.; Cherney, N. I.

TITLE: Probability density of the derived phase of a modulated signal combined with a Gaussian noise

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 10, no. 8, 1965, 1418-1425

48 B

TOPIC TAGS: signal detection q 44

ABSTRACT: This formula has been developed for a single-variable density of probability of the derived phase of a combination that comprises an amplitude-angle-modulated radio signal and a Gaussian noise:

$$W_{1}(0) = \frac{1}{16\pi B\rho \sqrt{\rho \delta_{1}}} \exp\left(K + \frac{\lambda_{2} + \nu_{3}}{2}\right) \left\{ (\lambda_{1} + \nu_{1}) I_{0} \left[\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\mu_{2}^{2} + (\lambda_{2} - \nu_{2})^{2}}\right] + \frac{\mu_{1}\mu_{2} + (\lambda_{1} - \nu_{1}) (\lambda_{2} - \nu_{2})}{\sqrt{\mu_{2}^{2} + (\lambda_{2} - \nu_{2})^{2}}} I_{1} \left[\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\mu_{2}^{2} + (\lambda_{2} - \nu_{2})^{2}}\right] \right\}.$$
(28)

Card 1/2

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L 5093-66 ACCESSION NR: AP5020119 The formula allows for the stagger between the signal carrier frequency and the frequency ω_0 corresponding to the maximum spectral density of the noise average power $F(\omega)$; it also allows for the asymmetry between $F(\omega)$ and ω_o . The formula encompasses all particular cases dealt with earlier in various publications (S. O. Rice, BSTJ, 1948, v. 27, p. 109; D. Middleton, J. Appl. Phys., 1948, v. 19, p. 817). Curves are supplied which correspond to a linear FM of the signal. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 49 formulas. ASSOCIATION: none SUBMITTED: 01Jun64 ENCL: 00 NO REF SOV: 003 SUB CODE: EC OTHER: 002 Card 2/2

ADMY, I. I.	IA 1/4777
	,
	USSR/Molybdenum Ore Deposits Mar/Apr 1947
	"The Geology of the Molybdenum - bearing Part of the Okhotsk Sea Basin and the Lower Amur Area," L. I. Krasnyy, 7 pp
	"Razvedka Nedr" Vol XIII, No 2
,	Discusses the general geologic structure of the area, dividing it into three molybdenite bearing regions: 1) Amur-Amgun, 2) Coastal, 3) Shantara-Tugur. Description given of each.
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KRASN	YY, L.I.	ข้า _ร ักไทร์ ซะกัสโล 713	india e estado de la contractiva del la contractiva de la contractiva del la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva del la contractiva de	<u>Parista</u>			PA//97/40	
	USSR/Geology Tectonics Stratification	"The Geology of the Tugurskiy Peninsula," L. I. Krasnyy, 3 pp	Tugurskiy Peninsula is a wall of a large anti- clinal fold of the southeastern strike. Moving transverse to the strike from northwest to south- east, found successively in the west of the northern half of the peninsula are Lower Paleozoic (1) [sic] Tugurskiy formations, Jurassic deposits	η1/ηΔ <u>τ</u> η	USSR (Geology (Contd) Apr 49	of the Ulbanskiy layer, and, along the shore of Ulbanskiy Gulf, Lower Cretaceous volcanic formations of the Ulighiranskiy layer. Submitted by Acad V. A. Obruchev, 24 Dec 48.	41/49T40	

KRASNYY, L.I.; NALIVKIN, D.V., akademik.

Discovery of Devonian fauna on the Shanter Islands. Dokl. AN SSSR 93 no.2: (MLRA 6:10)

- Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut (for Krasnyy).
 Akademiya nauk SSSR (for Walivkin).
 (Shantar Islands--Brachiopoda, Fossil) (Brachiopoda, Fossil--
 - Shantar Islands)

KRASNYY, L. T.

USSR/Geology

Card

1/1

Authors

Krasnyy, L. I., Chemekov, Yu. F., andBul'vanker, E. Z.

Title

First Cambrian era discoveries in the Dzhagdy ridge (Khabar-ovsk region)

Dokl. AN SSSR, 96, Ed. 4, page 801, June 1954

Abstract

Periodical

The Cambrian era deposits of the Dzhagdy ridge belong to the Mongol-Okhotsk geosynclinal region, the paleozoic stage of development, which is only recently being explained. The Cambrian era deposits of the Dzhagdy ridge were connected by a general basin with Eastern Zabaikal and South Siberia at the west, and the Ussri basin at the east, where Archaeocyathus sp. of the Cambrian era are known to exist. Cambrian finds were also made recently at the Maloy Khingan. All these finds point toward a broad development of Cambrian transgression in Eastern USSR.

Institution:

All-Union Scientific-Research Giological Institute, Leningrad

Presented by:

Academician D. V. Nalivkin, March 20, 1954

KRASNYY, L.I.: CHEMEKOV, Yu.F.; MODZALEVSKAYA, Ye.A.

Devonian deposits of the Dzhugdzhur and Pribrezhnyy Ranges.
Inform.sbor. VSECEI no.1:82-86 '55. (MLRA 9:12)

(Dzhugdzhur Range--Geology, Stratigraphic)

(Pribrezhnyy Range--Geology, Stratigraphic)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 5,

p 176 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Krasnyy, L. I.

TITLE: The Basic Outlines of the Geology of the Western

Okhotsk and Adjacent Regions (Osnovyye cherty geologii

Zapadnogo Priokhot'ya i sopredel'nykh s nim rayonov)

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ABSTRACT: The western Okhotsk region has been but little studied.

The geological structure is very complex. The principal structure elements are the following: 1) the southeastern part of the Aldan shield, 2) the Protero-

zoic folded framework of the Aldan snield (the Stanovoy and Dzhugdzhur Ranges), 3) the northeastern part of the Mongolian-Okhotsk fold belt. This last is separated from the region of the Stanovoy-Dzhugdzhur Ranges by the

Uda marginal depression. The southeastern part of the

Card 1/2 Aldan shield is composed of various gneisses, exceeding

The Basic Outlines of the Geology of the Western (Cont.)

2000 m in thickness. The zone of the Proterozoic folded framework contains crystalline schists and marbles, and also a group of injection gnoisses. Basic intrusions of the principal gabbroanorthosite belt of Dzhugdzhur were intruded in Proterozoic time in the zone where Archean and Proterozoic structures join. This complex contains northeasterly trending zones of crumpling. The lower structural stage of the Mongolian-Okhotsk belt is composed of Proterozoic-Cambrian crystalline schists. The middle stage contains Devonian schists, 6500 m to 7000 m thick, and the upper stage is represented by Upper Triassic-Lower Cretaceous deposits. The total thickness of the Mongolian-Okhotsk sequence is 7800 m. The western Okhotsk region is characterized by 1) the presence of fractures in the southeastern part of the Aldan shield, along which magma was intruded from Archean to Cenezoic time, and 2) almost complete absence of intrusions in the telt of upper Proterozoic-lower Paleozoic rocks. The tectonic-magmatic stage culminated later in the neighboring geosynclinal zones with the intrusion of granitoidal messes of the Uda complex. Card 2/2

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